



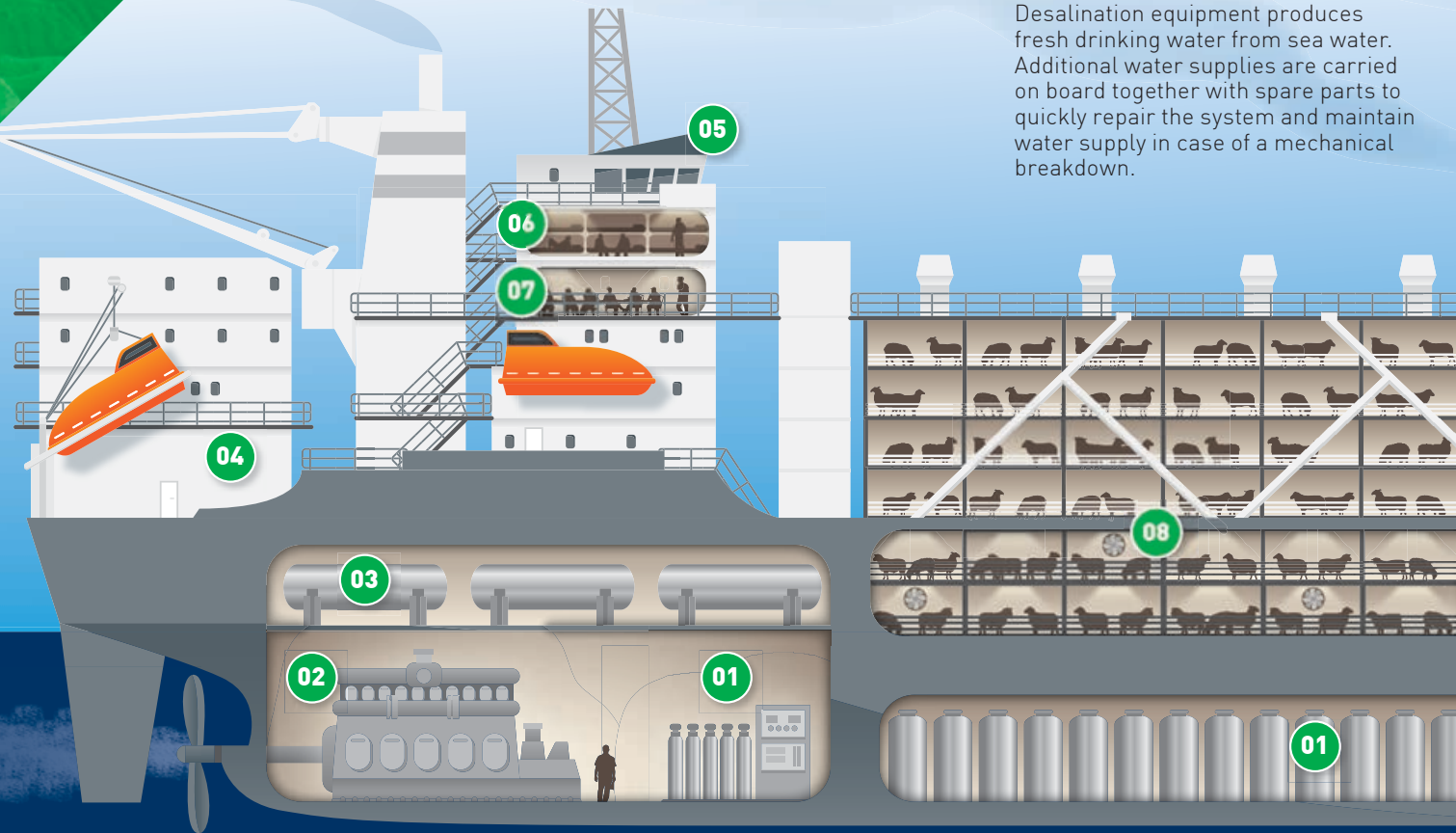
Understanding the **SHEEP LIVESTOCK EXPORT JOURNEY**



LIVESHIP



Understanding the SHEEP LIVESTOCK EXPORT JOURNEY



01/ DESALINATION & WATER STORAGE

Desalination equipment produces fresh drinking water from sea water. Additional water supplies are carried on board together with spare parts to quickly repair the system and maintain water supply in case of a mechanical breakdown.

06/ CREW QUARTERS

This is where the ship's crew sleep and store their belongings. Specialised staff include the captain, chief officer, boatswain, chief engineer and assistants, electrotechnical officer and technicians, cooks, accredited stock people and/or accredited veterinarians. The crew generally operate on 12-hour shifts.

07/ GALLEY & MESS ROOM

This is where the ship's cook prepares food for the crew, and where they eat and relax between shifts.

02/ PROPULSION MACHINERY

Diesel engines propel the ship across water and supply electrical generators that power the on-board systems for the crew and animals. An on-board engineer is responsible for all mechanical operations.

03/ SEWAGE HOLDING TANKS

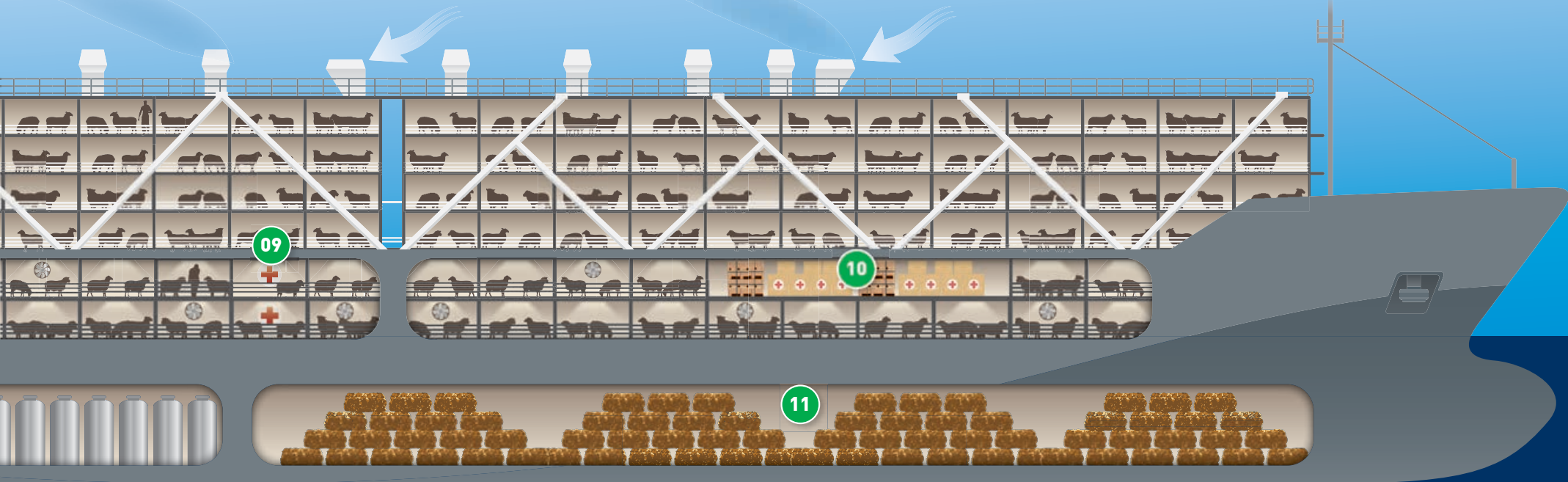
Sewage is treated and held on board a vessel prior to discharge in accordance with applicable international regulatory requirements.

04/ ADDITIONAL POWER SUPPLY

A ship may have two engines or additional generators in case of a mechanical breakdown, to ensure continued operation of ventilation, lighting, water desalination, feed and water distribution, and refrigeration systems.

05/ BRIDGE

From where the ship is navigated by the captain or officer of the watch who are experienced in handling the vessel. Vessel and livestock data are communicated by the captain simultaneously to the Australian regulator and exporter every 24 hours for voyages of 10 days or longer.



08/ VENTILATION
MONITORS & ALARMS

Fresh air is continuously circulated by a powerful ventilation system. This is constantly monitored and alarms alert the crew to any changes. Additional electrical generators and spare parts enable air circulation to continue in case of a mechanical breakdown.

09/ HOSPITAL PENS

Sick or injured animals are moved to hospital pens for treatment, to prevent further infection and allow the animals' health to improve.

10/ VETERINARY SUPPLIES

Veterinary equipment carried on board includes vaccines, medicines and restraining devices. Everything is stored and used according to the manufacturers' directions and all treatments are recorded by the accredited stock person and/or veterinarian.

11/ FODDER STORE

The majority of fodder comes in pellet form, with some chaff and hay. Pellets are manufactured to Australian nutritional standards, stored in large holding tanks and mechanically distributed to each deck. Additional fodder is loaded in case of a delay, and anything unused may be left at the destination to assist animals adapting to new diets.

Understanding the SHEEP LIVESTOCK EXPORT JOURNEY

To maintain the health and welfare of animals the export of livestock from Australia is governed by two regulations. The Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) governs from on-farm within Australia to discharge within the importing country.

The second part of the livestock export journey is governed by the Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS) from discharge within the importing country to processing of the animal.

DID YOU KNOW?



FOOD & WATER

Ships store water and/or have desalination equipment to ensure animals have constant access to clean, fresh water. Crews distribute high quality feed to the animals several times a day to meet nutritional requirements.



VESSEL COMPLIANCE

Ships that have been specifically built or modified to transport animals are used for livestock exports. They must comply with Marine Order Part 43 requirements and hold an Australian Certificate for the Carriage of Livestock (ACCL) issued by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA).



HEALTH

All animals must be healthy, fit to travel, and meet importing country requirements. They are checked multiple times a day by experienced stock people and/or veterinarians, who manage the veterinary equipment and medicines on board. If an animal becomes unwell, it is cared for in a hospital pen or humanely euthanised.



ELIGIBLE FOR EXPORT

Sheep are eligible for export if they have wool no longer than 25mm in length. If sheep have been shorn within ten days before export, they must be housed in sheds and given two clear days rest before departure.



VENTILATION

Fresh air is constantly available to all animals, circulated via the ship's powerful ventilation systems.



MORTALITY RATES

Shipments with a mortality rate of more than 1% are investigated by the regulator. Animal comfort and health are critical to animal welfare and the industry undertakes research to continually reduce mortality and illness on board and throughout the supply chain.



BIOSECURITY

Each ship must be thoroughly washed down and disinfected before returning to Australia. A Department of Agriculture inspector who finds even a minor issue can order it back to sea for another wash down that can cost up to \$250,000.



SPACING

Animals have enough space to stand up and lie down throughout the voyage, with access to feed and water. Extra space is given to larger animals, horned rams and those with long wool. Extra space may also be allocated depending on the destination and time of year to allow for hot weather.



For further information visit
the **LiveCorp** and **MLA** websites:

www.livecorp.com.au
www.mla.com.au

